

To safeguard the environment

Packaging:

Take recyclable packaging materials to the nearest collection point.

Warning

Before using your appliance please read the instructions carefully. They contain important advice about the use, installation and care of your appliance.

Please keep this booklet in a safe place for future use.

The manufacturer cannot be held responsible for any injury or damage to persons, animals or property if the following advice has not been observed.

1. After unpacking, please make sure that the appliance is undamaged. In case of doubt, do not use the appliance but call for a qualified technician or your retailer.

Packaging material (plastic bags, polystyrene parts, nails, etc.) must be kept out of the reach of children as it constitutes a potential risk (e.g. of suffocation by plastic bags, etc.).

2. Only use the appliance for domestic use and for its intended purpose, that is washing laundry.

3. Installation must be carried out by a qualified technician, following the manufacturer's instructions.

4. Before connecting the appliance, please make sure that the data shown on the rating plate correspond to those of your home. Electrical safety is ensured only if the appliance is correctly earthed as prescribed by safety standards for electrical installations.

It is imperative that this fundamental safety requirement be checked. In case of doubt, careful inspection of the house wiring must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

5. Before any electrical and hydraulic connection, please make sure that the data given on the rating plate correspond to those of your home.

Please check that the section of the socket wires can withstand the power absorbed by the appliance, which is stated on the rating plate.

In case of doubt, please contact a qualified technician.

6. If the plug and the wall socket do not comply, have the socket replaced by a qualified electrician.

The use of adapters, multiple sockets and extension cords is not advisable.

If absolutely necessary, use simple or multiple adapters and extension cords in compliance with local safety regulations, paying attention not to exceed the maximum amperage, which is marked on the simple adaptors and on extension cords and that of the total power marked on the multiple adapters.

7. Before any cleaning or maintenance operation, disconnect the appliance from the mains by switching off the electricity at the mains or by pulling out the plug.

8. Do not leave the appliance switched on unnecessarily.

Switch off at the main switch and close the water tap.

9. For any repair, call in a specialist or our customer service through one of our Service Centres and ask for original spare parts.

10. Disconnect any used appliance and render it unusable. Remove the door lock or render it inoperable to prevent children from being locked inside. Cut off its power cable.

Ensure that the appliance is disposed of properly and safely.

11. When using this appliance or any electrical appliance, you must follow these basic safety rules:

- do not touch or operate the appliance with wet hands or when barefoot.
- do not pull the cable to unplug, but the plug itself.
- do not expose the appliance to the weather (rain, sun, etc.)
- do not allow the appliance to be operated by young children without surveillance.

12. Built-in models must be installed under a worktop so as to ensure a perfect stability.

13. To save water and energy always wash a full load.

14. If you need to wash a lightly soiled load, use an energy saving programme (i.e. wash at 60°C instead of 95°C).

15. If your wash load is lightly soiled, run a programme without pre-wash.

16. After an emergency drainage, your washing machine is completely waterless. We suggest, after repositioning the filter, you pour 0,5 l water through the detergent dispenser.

17. Store detergent and water softener in a dry place, out of the reach of children.

18. Do follow the detergent manufacturers recommendations for detergent quantities and our suggestions for partial loads. With an half load, only use 3/4 of the recommended detergent quantity and with a minimum load (1 kg approx.), only use half dose.

19. Do remove all loose items such as pins, coins and paper handkerchiefs from pockets before washing.

20. Do follow the advice given on the garment label for the maximum load temperature or for the possibility to be washed in the washing machine.

21. Do not attempt to open the door during a programme unless absolutely necessary since very hot water could overflow. Should this be absolutely necessary, please follow the instructions given under chapter "Recovering your clothes when the machine is not working".

22. If the machine is installed on a thick carpet, do not obstruct the ventilation openings.

Installation

ATTENTION:

The washing machine must be trucked from the left hand side only (see packing label). Remove the thermoretractable film.

1. Open the porthole door and take out the bag containing the accessories. Lay the machine on its left side leaning it on the corners, remove the packing base and take out the two yellow plastic foam tub inside supports.

2. Install the nuts on the levelling screws (you will find them in the plastic bag) and screw them completely by means of their key. Take the machine back to the standing position and adjust the levelling screws so that the washing machine is perfectly leveled and stable.

Lock levelling screws by means of counter nuts.

3. Unscrew the 3 screws of the back packing rods by means of the key (without removing them completely).

4. Remove the rods (3) and close the holes by means of the closing plugs that you will find in the plastic accessories bag. In case of future transportation of the washing machine it is advisable to keep the rods.

Water connections

You should observe local rules and bylaws regarding connection to the water supply and drain.

Filling hoses

If the water fill hose is packed in the door window, it should be fitted to the water inlet at the rear of the machine (Fig. 5).

Screw the filling hose connector onto the cold tap.

You should not need tools to effect a satisfactory seal. Excessive force may damage the connections.

Your machine will operate from a wide range of water pressures: minimum 5/cm² to maximum 100 N/cm².

If your water pressure is very high or very low, or if you encounter any other difficulty, consult a qualified plumber.

Drain hose

If a plastic stand pipe is provided it should be of a high temperature resistant type and not less than 32 mm diameter.

The height of the pipe must be between 60 cm and 90 cm above the floor (Fig. 6).

The drain must have a capacity of 30 litres per minute, otherwise it will overflow.

Alternatively the drain hose may be hooked over your sink edge but ensure that it cannot easily become dislodged (Fig. 7). Beware that very hot water will be discharged at times which could be hazardous especially to children. In case of any difficulty, consult a qualified plumber.

Note: To avoid the possibility of siphoning it is essential that the drain hose is not an airtight fit in the standpipe.

Electrical connection

This appliance has been designed, built and marketed in compliance with:

- the safety targets of the "Low Voltage" EEC Directive 73/23;
- the protection requirements of the "EMC" EEC Directive 89/336 amended by EEC Directive 93/68.

Before using this appliance ensure that the voltage in your home corresponds with the voltage indicated on the machine rating plate, which can be found at the rear of the machine.

Warning - This appliance must be earthed.

The producer declines any responsibility for damage caused by failure to observe this rule. You are therefore advised to check that your household supply has an efficient earth and is in compliance with local rules and bylaws.

We advise against the use of adaptors or extension leads for the connection of your machine. If absolutely necessary, use only approved types having a current rating at least equal to that of the machine.

If the plug fitted to your machine is not suitable for your electrical outlet it must be replaced by a suitable alternative. For this or any other doubts or problems consult a qualified electrician.

Levelling your machine

After Having completed the water and electrical connections move your machine into its operating position. To minimise vibration and noise during spinning your machine must be in firm contact with a well supported or preferably solid floor.

Failure to level the machine could lead to instability and consequent damage also to adjacent equipment. Both front feet can be adjusted in order to level the machine (Fig. 8-9).

Lock feet by screwing up the circular locking rings so that they are in firm contact with the underside of the machine.

Door Opening (If provided) (Fig. 10)

Open the door by pulling the handle. Do not force the handle. If it does not open easily, switch off the machine and wait two to three minutes to allow for the door locking device to release.

If the machine is equipped with a door release knob: turn the knob to the right or left to open the door.

Preparing the clothes for the wash

Before loading the clothes into the machine, check the following points:

Empty pockets:	loose change or paper handkerchiefs may get caught in the pump.
Close zippers and hooks:	they may catch and snag other articles being washed in the same load.
Mend rips and tears:	even gentle washing makes a small hole bigger.
Tie belts or apron strings:	to prevent garments wrapping round each other.
Treat difficult stains:	according to the stain removal guide.

Load capacity Depth

	34 cm	42 cm	54 cm	
Average soiled cottons	max. 3,5 to 40	max. 4 to 4,5	max. 4,5 to 5,0	kg
Heavily soiled cotton	max. 3,0	max. 3,5	max. 4,0	kg
Easy care fabrics	max. 1,5 to 2	max. 2 to 2,5	max. 2 to 2,5	kg
Delicate fabrics	max. 1,0	max. 1,5	max. 1,5	kg
Wool	max. 1,0	max. 1,0	max. 1,0	kg

Do not overload the machine.

Washing weights

Article	Approx. weight (g)
Bathrobe	1200
Overalls	400-600
Quilt cover	700-1000
Sheet	500-700
Blouse	100
Bath towel	800
Hand towel	150-200
Tea towel	100
Shirt	200
Vest	100
Underpants	50
Pillowcase	200
Pyjamas	450
Napkin	50-100
Handkerchief	20
Medium tablecloth	400

Weights given are approximate and apply to cotton or linen.

Sorting the clothes

Articles with a care label: You will find a care label on many of the clothes you purchase indicating the type of wash treatment suitable. Commonly found examples are as follows:

	White cotton and linen articles without special finishes
	Cotton, linen or viscose articles without special finishes where colours are fast at 60°C
	(Not used in UK) White nylon and white polyester/cotton mixture are included in
	Nylon, polyester/cotton mixtures, polyester, cotton and viscose articles with special finishes, cotton/acrylic mixtures
	Cotton, linen and viscose articles, where colours are fast at 40°C but not at 60°C.
	Acrylics, acetate and triacetate, including mixtures with wool, polyester/wool blends.
	Wool, wool mixed with other fibres, silk
	(Not used in UK) See items included in and
	(Not applicable in UK) White cotton and linen articles with special finishes
	Handwash (do not machine wash)
	Do not wash

The significance of the wash tub symbols:

No bar	 normal (maximum) machine action
Bar	 reduced (medium) machine action
Broken bar	 much reduced (minimum) machine action

Wash tubs should be labelled as follows:

	Wash as cotton
	Wash as synthetics
	Wash as wool

In each case a similar phrase, e.g. wash in cotton cycle, wash in cotton programme, etc. may be found.

Mixing wash loads

As a general guide you can mix wash labels without a bar provided you wash at the temperature shown

e.g.  and  can be washed together at 40°C.

Likewise, you can mix wash labels with and without a bar provided that you wash at the lowest temperature. BUT you must also reduce the washing action.

e.g.  and  can be washed together at 40°C at a reduced action.

Articles with  must be washed as wool at a much reduced action.

REMEMBER: "Wash separately" means what it says.

Articles with no care label

- No label but the name of the material is given.

Sort according to the fabric, e.g. cotton or wool.

- No care label and the fibre content is mixed, e.g. polyester/cotton.

When this happens sort the article into the group for the fibre needing the lower wash temperature, e.g. polyester/cotton should be washed as polyester.

- No care label and no clues.

The safest thing to do in this case would be to dry clean the article especially if it is a favourite or its replacement would be expensive. If you judge an article could be washed, then carefully handwash OR use a delicate or fine fabric programme on the machine BUT REMEMBER if you wash instead of dry cleaning you take the risk that the garment could shrink or lose its shape, or the colour could run.

Hand wash label

When the label shows a hand in the washtub it means that THE ARTICLE CANNOT BE MACHINE WASHED. This is the handwash label. There are usually good reasons for a handwash label:

- to protect the finish, e.g. pleats;
- because the colours can run even at the lowest temperature in your machine;
- the trimmings, buttons, or edgings will not stand machine washing;
- it will shrink or lose its shape because even the agitation on the gentlest programme is too much.

If the label says "handwash" it is safest to do just that. If you think that the garment can be machine washed then use a delicate or fine fabric programme.

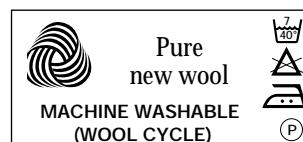
Do not wash label

This label, with the washtub crossed out, means that THE ARTICLE CANNOT BE WASHED AT ALL.

Washing special items

Woollen clothes

Many woollen garments can now be safely washed in the machine. Check the label on your garment. Here some examples of machine washable labels.



MACHINE	HAND WASH
Warm minimum wash	Warm Do not rub
Spin. Do not hand wring	

The quality of woollen garments varies considerably and unless the article is labelled there is no way of knowing if it is shrink resistant or if the dye is fast.

Only woollen garments showing a machine washable label can be washed in your machine.

If you have any doubts, garments should be hand washed or dry cleaned.

Hand knitted bulky knit and delicate woollen garments should always be handwashed or dry cleaned and should not be spun in the machine. No special detergent is needed in the machine for washing wool. Choose the same detergent as you use for the rest of the wash.

Note:

- Never delay the final spin when washing wool.

The long soak in rinse water could damage woollen garments.

Machines with half load option

- This cannot be used on the wool programme. The reduced water level causes an increase in friction which could shrink woolen garments.

Blankets

Always check the label to see whether the blanket is machine washable.

- Woollen blankets labelled machine washable should be washed as wool.
- Cellular woollen blankets like those used for children shrink easily and need to be dry cleaned or hand washed.
- Blankets made from synthetic fibres (Acrylan, Orlon) should be washed as synthetics.
- Double sized synthetic blankets may not fit into the wash drum because of their bulk and will need to be dry cleaned.

Curtains

Curtain material is often weakened by daily exposure to dust and sunlight.

If you suspect the material has been affected wash the curtains on a delicate wash or have them dry cleaned. Unfortunately once the material has started to rot, splits may appear in weak areas of the fabric however gently the curtains are handled.

Net curtains (white nylon/white polyester)

These are often dusty and may have faded or turned yellow. 1 kg (depth 34 cm) or 1,5 kg (depth 53 cm) is the maximum amount you should wash in any load; if you put in more you will crease the curtains.

Use the rinse and spin programme (with the spin on a low setting) to remove the dust then wash on a synthetic programme at 50°C-60°C. If white curtains eventually become yellow whiteness can be restored by using a proprietary fabric whitener. Follow the directions on the pack.

Loose covers

If you are unsure about the washing properties of the fabric, it is always best to dry clean loose covers in case they shrink. Remember to close any zips or fastenings before you put the loose covers in the machine. Machine washable fabrics should first be rinsed in the machine using the rinse and spin programme - this will remove most of the loose dust. After the wash, replace the covers slightly damp - the material can then be pulled back into shape and the piping straightened.

Wired bra's

Unfortunately the wires in these bra's often become detached, slip through the holes in the drum and then cause quite extensive damage to the machine. The loose wire also rusts and then marks other garments. Because of the high risk of machine damage, please wash wired bra's by hand or see they are well secured inside a pillowslip or drawstring bag during the wash.

Synthetic and drip dry fabrics

Your washing machine has programmes specifically designed to wash these fabrics. The special conditions that all these programmes have in common to avoid creasing are:

- High water level for the wash. This allows clothes to move freely with the minimum agitation.
- Low wash loads are specified so that garments are not packed tightly together.
- We recommend that the final spin is delayed so that you can be on hand to hang up the clothes as soon as they are spun.
- A low spin speed is recommended. Washing synthetic fabrics on the correct programme will give the best results, but if you wash mixed loads or vary the programme number, remember that creasing is caused by:
- overloading the drum;
- using a wash temperature which is too high;
- using a fast spin speed;
- leaving the clothes in the drum once they have been spun.

Easy care cotton

Many household items like sheets, quilt covers, and curtains are now made from easy care cotton materials.

Wash the article on the programme suggested but make sure that:

- the maximum load is 2 kg (depth 34 cm), or 3,0 kg (depth 53 cm).
- a slow spin speed is used.

Washing these materials as part of a larger load or spinning them at high speed will cause them to crease.

Sports clothes

Track suits and dance outfits are made in materials which can take hard wear but need to be treated gently in the washing machine. Always check the care label and wash synthetic stretch materials at a maximum temperature of 40°C.

Preliminary operations and loading

Preparing the wash load

Sorting the washing

Sort the washing according to the type of fabric and the wash temperature required (observing recommendations given on care labels). Separate whites and coloureds.

Whenever possible put articles of different sizes but of the same fabric type and degree of soiling together in the same wash. For more detailed information, please refer to the programme summary. In order to avoid any damage to the washing, make sure there are no paper clips, hair grips, nails, coins, safety pins etc. left in clothes.

Curtains

They require especially careful treatment. Damage may be caused when removing the curtains from the window.

The manufacturer can accept no responsibility for damage that may occur during washing, when the instructions given on the care labels are not observed.

New articles

Excess dye on new, coloured articles can often run into lighter clothes when washed. It is recommended that such articles are washed separately the first time.

Loading the clothes

Check that the inlet hose is connected to the tap and that the drain hose is correctly positioned in the drain. Completely open the water tap. Make sure the machine is plugged in and the socket switched on. Sort the clothes into loads according to the programme chart. Open the door and put the clothes into the machine. Close the door firmly making sure it latches.

Using laundry products

This automatic washing machine has been designed to take account of the latest environmental advances in modern washing machine technology.

Water softeners

The quality of water has been classified according to its hardness (see water hardness chart). Modern detergents contain water softeners. If the water of your home is hard, increase the detergent quantity. The addition of softeners augments the cost of the wash and could produce excessive foam. You will find the indications on the recommended detergent quantities depend on the different hardness on the detergent package. Information about the degree of hardness of your water supply can be obtained from your local water board or council.

Water hardness chart

Category of hardness	Character.	German degrees °dH	m mol	French degrees
1	Soft	0-17	0-1,3	0-15
2	Medium	8-14	1,4-2,5	16-25
3	Hard	15-21	2,6-3,8	26-37
4	Very hard	over 21	over 3,8	over 37

Detergents

Choose a low lather detergent. These are specially made for use in front loading automatic washing machines.

If you do not use a low lather detergent, foam will overflow from the machine and the final wash result will be poor.

Always measure the detergent:

- too much can cause overfoaming;
- too little can result in unsatisfactory grease and stain removal.

It is not possible to be specific about detergent quantities. Increase the detergent quantity:

- if the water is very hard;
- if the wash load is extremely dirty.

Decrease the detergent quantity:

- when washing in soft water;
- when half a load or less is being washed;
- when the wash load is only slightly soiled.

Store your detergent in a dry place.

This automatic washing machine is designed for use with any brand of detergent. Detergents are divided in the following categories:

- powder detergents for any type of fabric.
- powder detergents for delicate fabrics (40°C max.) and wool.
- Liquid detergents, preferably for programmes without prewash; at a low temperature (60°C max.) for any type of fabric or for wool only.

Washing powder

We recommend the following amounts:

For a full load: amount recommended by detergent manufacturer.

For a half load: 3/4 of the recommended amount.

For a minimum load (approx. 1 kg): 1/2 of the recommended amount.

Liquid detergent

The amount recommended by the manufacturer should be put in compartment II (main wash only) (see the programme chart).

Notes: Excessive amounts of detergent cause excessive suds and may cause overflowing. Excess suds are detrimental to the washing process and also cause unnecessary pollution.

Too little detergent causes white to turn grey and calcium deposits to build up on the heating element and on the outside of the drum. When a programme ends, dark tiles in particular may show white detergent residues. This is not due to inadequate rinsing but to the insoluble water-softening agents used in modern phosphate-free detergents. The white specks can normally be shaken or brushed off, but to avoid them occurring, try a different washing powder or use liquid detergent.

Due to modern detergents (powder or liquid) some foam may be seen during the final rinse or when spinning. This does not make the rinse any less effective.

Bleach

Detergents recommended for use in automatic washing machines contain enough bleaching agent to remove stains.

Using a separate bleach will not damage the machine but unless it is used carefully it can weaken and discolour some materials.

Difficult stains can be treated individually. See "Stain Removal" Chart.

Fabric conditioner

This gives a softer feel to towels, babies' nappies, and woollen garments, makes ironing easier and also reduces static cling in synthetic fibres. After spin drying, clothes are marginally drier when fabric conditioner has been used in the wash.

Starch

Remove the wash load from the machine as usual at the end of the programme. Treat separately those items you need to starch.

- Hot water starch - follow the instructions given on the packet.
- Aerosol starch - this is very convenient for treating small areas like collars and cuffs, or if only one or two items need to be starched.
- Aerosol resins/liquid cotton crisper - these are different from the vegetable starches, they do not stiffen the clothes as much, but they do last for more than one wash and are ideal for cotton dresses or blouses which you like to look crisp.

Use of your washing machine

a) Adding the detergent (Fig. 11)

The detergent dispenser is divided into four compartments:

1. pour washing detergent in this compartment for the prewash cycle (MAX 35 gr).
2. washing detergent in this compartment for the wash cycle (MAX 100gr).
3.  pour bleaching liquid into this compartment following the advice on the packing (do not exceed in quantity over the filter grid)
4.  pour softener into this compartment following the advice on the packing (max 60 ml- do not exceed in quantity over the filter grid).

Close the dispenser after the detergent compartments have been filled. It is recommended to use non-foaming detergents and a softener in case of hard water. It is recommended to completely remove the dispenser frequently, to take off the cover of the siphon in compartment 3/4, and to wash the entire unit under running water. Also make sure that there are no residues.

Cleaning of the dispenser

It is recommended to wash the dispenser frequently as follows:

- Remove the dispenser
- Remove siphon cover
- Wash the entire unit under running water
- Introduce the siphon cover in the dispenser and make sure that it is completely set in its site.

Caution! Soft bleaching liquids can be used in their appropriate compartment for all the programs.

b) Knobs

If your washing machine is provided with push-push knobs, press and they will pop out. Repress the knobs to bring them back to their original position.

c) Programme selection

Turn the programmer knob clockwise until the programme you need is shown in line with the vertical index mark.

Attention: Do not force the programmer knob anti-clockwise.

d) Temperature selection (if provided) (See Note)

Select the required wash temperature, turning knob °C.

e) Spin speed selection (if provided) (See Note)

Select the required spin speed, turning knob .

f) Spin and spin hold selection (if provided) (See Note)

In machines provided with this knob, you will have the possibility to select spin hold, turning the control knob clockwise to position . If you select spin hold, you will find the programme interrupted at the end of the last rinse with the laundry floating in water without creasing. To complete the programme, select the required spin speed, turning the knob clockwise.

The machine will drain the water and run the final spin.

g) Programme start

After selecting the programme, the temperature, the spin speed (if provided) and any additional function, press the on/off button. The on/off lamp and the door lamp and the door locked lamp (if provided) will light up and the machine will operate.

h) At the end of the programme

The machine will stop with one of the "stop" symbols of the programmer knob in line with the index mark on the control panel. If your machine is provided with the door locked lamp, when this switches off, it indicates that the door can be opened, otherwise switch off the machine by means of the on/off button and wait 2 minutes before opening. Disconnect the machine from the mains supply and close the water tap.

Note: If your washing machine is not provided with the temperature selector and/or spin speed knobs, it means that selecting the required programme by means of the programmer knob P you will have automatically the temperature and spin speed selection.

Optional functions

The wash possibilities may be increased using the optional functions listed hereunder. Pressing buttons prior to starting the programme, the functions will be activated. At completion of the programme these buttons again to deactivate the functions.

Dependent on model, it is possible to select one or more functions. For further details, consult the programme chart.

Energy saving wash

After selecting programme 1 or 2, press the energy saving button.

Gentle wash

Pressing this button, the normal wash action is replaced by a more delicate wash action.

Half-load

This function reduces the quantity of water and energy used. Select this function when your load is less than 2 kg.

No spin

When this button is pressed, the wash programme ends by draining without spinning.

Spin hold (anti-creasing)

When this button is pressed, the washing machine stops before the final rinse on symbol . If your washing machine is provided with this function automatically, turn the programmer knob clockwise of one click. The machine will drain the water and run the spin, completing the programme.

Extra rinse

To increase the rinsing action of programmes, press this extra rinse button.

Cold wash

Press this button prior to starting the programme.

Spinning selection 600 600 600 800 1000 1200

Pressing this button, the lower speed of the spinning reaches the maximum speed.

Maintenance of your machine

The machine has been designed to provide you with years of trouble free washing. Your contribution is to see that the parts that need attention - the soap dispenser, the pump, and the water filter on the inlet hose - are kept clear.

Cleaning behind the machine

From time to time you may need to clean behind the washing machine. The fill and drain hoses are long enough to allow you to move the machine without disconnecting them. After cleaning, check that the hose connections are still secure, then push the machine back into place and make sure the machine is level.

Cleaning the pump

We suggest you check the pump and clean it about every six months. Have ready a shallow container that will fit underneath the pump opening, and will hold about 1/4 litre of water. Follow the directions for unblocking the pump (see "Unblocking the pump").

What to do if you think your machine is faulty

We describe below what your machine will be doing during normal operation

Drum action

The drum revolves clockwise, then anticlockwise. This reverse tumble action prevent the clothes from tangling. The drum remains still for long periods as the water heats up and during most of the wash time on the wool programme.

Water levels

On some programmes, such as delicates, the water level is high and reaches the centre of the wash drum door. On other programmes, like cottons, the water level is lower to increase agitation and get the clothes clean. On low level programmes it sometimes looks as though there is no water in the drum: this is because the water is below the level of the bottom of the drum door.

The spin

The machine may start to spin while the drum is still full of water. This helps distribute the wash load and keep the machine balanced during the spin and is quite normal. Because the spin speed is electronically controlled you will hear a change of sound as the drum changes from one speed to another.

Programme times

Some times you may notice that programme times are longer or shorter than normal. The programme time depends on the weight of the load being washed and the temperature of the incoming water. Your wash load will vary from week to week and the incoming water temperature also varies. The bigger the load and the lower the incoming water temperature, the longer the wash will take, while the combination of a small wash load and high incoming temperature could shorten the wash time considerably.

Opening the door

The door is locked at the end of each programme and can only be opened after switching off the machine and waiting about two minutes for the release mechanism to operate.

Do not try to force the door-serious damage could result .

Avoiding problems

Overfoaming

Use only low lather detergents otherwise foam will overflow from the machine and onto the floor.

Pump blockages

Before you do the washing go through all the pockets and make sure they are empty. Most pump blockages are caused by items like pins, coins and paper handkerchiefs. Unblocking the pump is messy, time consuming and can be expensive if part of the machine has been damaged by metal objects.

Leaking hose connections

Keep an eye on the hose connections where they join the tap and where they join the machine. With time the connection may work loose and start to leak.

Keep your machine stable

An unstable machine is noisy, it can vibrate excessively and even move along the floor. First check the location; the machine must be placed on an even properly supported floor. Then make sure the feet are correctly adjusted (see "Levelling your machine"). If the machine is moved for any reason make sure it goes back to its original position. If the machine is fitted with a trolley make sure the wheels are raised.

Dealing with emergencies

Unblocking the pump (if applicable)

First it is necessary to drain the water out of the drum. Read through the instructions before you start because you need to know how to prevent the water from flooding the floor.

If the machine is full of hot water, it is safer to wait until it cools down. Have ready a bucket and a shallow container that will fit underneath the pump opening.

1. Unplug the machine.
2. Turn the tap off.
3. Remove the kick plate (Fig. 12).
4. Place a floor cloth under the machine to soak up any residual water (Fig. 13). Turn the filter situated under the plinth anti-clockwise (Fig. 14).
5. Remove the filter (Fig. 15).
6. Clean the filter under running water and replace it reversing the sequence .

Power problems

If the machine will not start check that:

- The machine is plugged in and switched on.
- The house lights work.
- The socket is not faulty.
- The door is closed.
- The on/off switch is on.

Power cuts

If there is a power cut do not open the door because water could spill out.

If there is a possibility that the power will not be restored for some time, follow the directions under "Recovering the clothes".

Power restored

When the power is restored the original programme will be completed automatically starting from the point at which it was interrupted.

The machine will also re-heat the water if the interruption has been of sufficient duration to cause cooling down of the washing water.

Incorrect use

The chart below will help you identify the cause and remedy for some problems.

PROBLEM	LIKELY CAUSE	REMEDY
Water appears on the floor round the machine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suds overflowing. • Pump cover has not been replaced securely enough after cleaning. • Hose connections are not secure. 	Change to a low lather detergent or use less detergent. See "Cleaning the pump". See "Avoiding problems".
No water visible during the wash cycle.	For many programmes the water level is below the door and is not visible.	
Programme time is too long or too short.	This often happens. The temperature of the incoming hot and cold water supply varies throughout the year. The lower the temperature of the incoming water the longer the machine takes to wash.	No action necessary - just check that the tap is fully opened.
Door won't open.	Safety lock in operation.	Ensure machine is switched off. Wait for 2 minutes and try again.
Machine doesn't spin.	Spin hold has been set.	Deactivate spin hold button. Select final spin speed, then machine will continue the programme.
Machine noisy or making a whining noise.	Probably nothing wrong, it may be caused by spinning an uneven load or it may be the drum's normal noise as it increases speed during the spin.	
Machine makes an excessive noise and is unstable during spinning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit fitments have not been removed. • Wash load is very small. • Machine is not level. • Wheels not raised if trolley fitted. • Floor is not firm enough. 	See unpacking instructions. Retry with larger load. See "Avoiding problems". Raise the wheels. See "Avoiding problems".
Clothes are not well rinsed.	Detergent has spilled into the fabric conditioner container.	When adding detergent make sure it is in the correct compartment.
There is too much foam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incorrect detergent is being used. • Too much detergent is being used. 	Change to a low lather detergent. Try using less detergent.
Detergent remains in the dispenser at the end of the programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tap is not fully open. • Water pressure is too low. • Dispenser needs cleaning. 	Open tap fully. See installation instructions. See "Cleaning the dispenser".
Some fabric conditioner remains in the dispenser at the end of the programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispenser needs cleaning. 	See "Cleaning the dispenser".
Clothes feel wet after spinning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spin speed not selected correctly. 	Select correct speed and use the rinse & spin programme.
Grease deposits inside the door.	Repeated washing of very greasy articles without a pre-wash, e.g. overalls, nappies.	Use pre-wash programme with detergent regularly.
Programme does not proceed. Timer stays in same position.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water not turned on. • Timer in "stop" position. • Door not properly closed. • Machine in heating phase. 	Open tap is fully. Select correct programme. Close door. No action necessary - machine should proceed within 20 mins.
Machine heats insufficiently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable thermostat turned down (if fitted). • Hot and cold fill hoses transposed (if fitted). 	Select correct temperature. Reconnect correctly water supply hoses.
Machine does not drain or drains very slowly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drain hose kinked. • Water is syphoning back into machine. • Pump is blocked. 	Straighten drain hose. Ensure drain hose is not an airtight fit in stand pipe. Clean the pump - see "Unblocking the pump".

Please read this carefully, it could save you money

It is inconvenient not to be able to use the machine until the service engineer calls, and to pay for the call if he finds nothing wrong. So before you call for service:

- check the lists carefully to see if you can correct the fault yourself;
- re-run the programme to check if the fault has cleared itself.

If the fault is repeated and you cannot correct it yourself you will have to ring for service.

If you need to use the machine it is possible that the particular fault may not apply to all programmes and it may be worth trying an alternative programme to get some washing done before the engineer calls.

Stain removal

Treat stains quickly before they have time to set. Wet the material surrounding the stain with cold water - this prevents the stain from spreading and developing a clearly defined ring round the edge. Then if the garment is washable it should be washed as soon as possible.

Use normal detergent or biological detergent if the stains are caused by blood or food. If the stain is not removed by washing then special stain removing chemicals can be applied. Use the stain remover outside the machine then rinse the garment thoroughly after it has been treated.

Many stain removers are poisonous or inflammable and should always be used with care. Read any instructions printed on the bottle and store all bottles well out of the reach of children. Work in a well ventilated room, away from open fires and do not smoke. All types of bleaches and chemicals may be used on white cotton and linen materials, but in all other cases check the stain remover first on part of the inside hem or seam of the garment to make sure the material is not damaged or the colour affected.

STAIN	REMOVER	METHOD	REMARKS
Adhesive tape	White spirit	1) Try dabbing with hot water-if unsuccesfull: 2) Dab with white spirit.	Some adhesive manufacturers produce their own solvent.
Blood, egg, meat juice	Biological detergent	Soak for 2 hours in biological detergent - then wash.	Don't soak in biological detergent: a) Non-colourfast materials b) Garments containing metal zips c) Wool, silk, flameproof garments.
Ball point, biro, carbon paper	Methylated spirit	Rub gently until mark disappears.	Some types of ball point ink can be removed with acetone but this treatment should not be used with acetate rayon.
Candle wax	Methylated spirit	Scrape off excess with a dull knife. Place stain between 2 sheets of blotting paper and press with a warm iron-if some colour remains from the wax, treat with methylated spirit.	
Chewing gum	Dry cleaning solvent	Rub with ice buce to harden the gum, then scrape off off ecess with a dull knife - dab with cleaning solvent.	
Chocolate, fatty/oily stains, lipstick	Dry cleaning solvent	Treat with solvent-allow to dry and launder-in hot suds if colour and fabric will allow.	
Grass	Methylated spirit	Dab with spirit, then wash.	If the material is white you may use bleach if some marks still remain.
Iron mould	Manufactured remover	Use according to instructions on the pack.	
Make up (eye liner, mascara, foundation)	Dry cleaning solvent	Dab material with solvent, wash if necessary.	
Nail varnish	Nail varnish remover	Dab liberally with nail varnish remover or acetone.	Not to be used on acetate materials i.e. Tricel, Arnel, Dynel, try seam of material first.
Scorch marks	Borax	Rinse under cold tap and then sponge with solution of 1 dessert-spoon borax dissolved in 1/2 pint warm water.	Scorched materials are often permanently damaged and a bad mark cannot be removed.
Oil (beach) car oil	Paraffin, grease solvent	Dab till stain removed, then wash.	
Coffee, tea, fruit juice, alcohol, wine	Borax	Soak first in cool suds, if not effective soak up to 15 minutes in a warm solution of 1 dessert-spoon borax to 1/2 pint water.	On cotton, linen and nylon use hotter and if necessary more concentrated solution.
Emulsion paint	Water and detergent mixture	Should be washed while the paint is still wet-once the paint has dried it cannot be removed.	
Oil paint	White spirit	Sponge or soak in white spirit and then wash.	If the paint has dried soften first with lard or oil.